The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,275.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 20th July, at noon.

July.		August.
Leave Bombay	20	Leave Madras 4
„ Carwar	22	„ Coconada 4
„ Narrakal	24	„ Vizagapatam 5
„ Tuticorin	26	„ Bimlipatam 6
„ Colombo	27	„ Gopalpore 6
„ Galle	28	„ False Point 7
„ Negapatam	30	Arrive Calcutta 8

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Euphrates, 400 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Saturday, the 10th July, at 4 P. M.

Up.	July.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Bussorah	30
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Fao	30
			August.
„ *Guadur	15	„ Bushire	3
„ Muscat	18	„ Lingg	5
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Lingg	21	„ Muscat	9
„ Bushire	24	„ Guadur	11
„ Fao	25	„ Kurrachee	14
Arrive Bussorah	29	Arrive Bombay	17

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

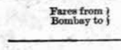
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Camorin, 453 tons, 308 H. P., Commander J. J. Turner, will be despatched on Saturday, the 17th July, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE fine steamer VISCOUNT CANNING, Albert Gotzlieb, Commander, 511 tons Register, 120 H. P., will sail for the above Ports. Will have quick despatch. For freight and passage apply to BELL, VENTE, & LUCIUS, Agents for Viscount Canning.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH Boats at once to TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Tanjore."

Bombay, 29th June, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by H. M.'s RESIDENT TRANSPORT OFFICER, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M., of the 10th August, 1869, for the SUPPLY, by CONTRACT, of PROVISIONS specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the supply of Provision for the Overland Transport Service.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender, before being opened, must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Biscuits must be purchased from the Commissariat:—

Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to the Scale of Rations.	When and to whom to be delivered.	To be made deliverable at specific time of delivery.	Amount of deposit to be lodged with Tender or before opening it.	Amount of additional security to be given by Contractor.	Quality of Supply.
Biscuit, Commt. made	Twelve Months.	lbs. 100,000	To Troop Ships and approved by the Embarking Officer.	As required.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	As per sample.
Biscuit Powder		225					
Currants		750					
Fresh Meat		60,311					
Chocolate		3,645					
Coffee		625					
Preserved Fowl		95					
Milk (quarts)		303					
Mutton Broth		1,063					
Mustard		582					
Oatmeal		3,150					
Pickles		12,969					
Pepper, Black		305					
Raisins		2,835					
Rum (gallons)		5,599					
Sugar		55,696					
Salt, 1st sort		9,469					
Tea, Black, 1st sort		10,299					
Vinegar (gallons)		252					
Yeast		277					
Provisions for Natives.							
Chillies		219					
Coriander Seed		248					
Cummin Seed		204					
Dhall		14,565					
Flour, Raw		15,625					
Firewood		25,230					
Fish, Salt		5,449					
Ghee		5,586					
Garlic		212					
Rice		95,024					
Split Peas		625					
Salt, 2nd sort		1,537					
Turmeric		215					
Vegetables		3,897					

GEORGE T. ROBINSON,
Resident Transport Officer.
Overland Transport Department, Bombay, 5th July, 1869.

DADABHAI NAOROJI'S TESTIMONIAL.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the pupils, friends, and admirers of Mr. DADABHAI NAOROJI, held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on the 3rd instant, the undersigned have the honour to invite SUBSCRIPTION to the TESTIMONIAL, and request that Gentlemen desirous of contributing towards the same will be good enough to pay in their Subscription to the undersigned, at Apollo House, Apollo Street, where due receipt will be given.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS, } Honorary Joint
BALA MANGESH WAGLE, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 6th July, 1869.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY,
Khetwady, No. 11.

Elegant and comfortable BROUGHAMS, Shigrams, Phaetons, Dogcarts, Sociables, Hansoms, Buggies, &c., with or without Horses, may be HIRED at the premises, at a moderate charge.

CARRIAGES BUILT or REPAIRED under the personal superintendence of Mr. BURDETT.

The FARRIERY and SHOEING DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of a skilful Farrier, who has had fifteen years' experience in a Madras Cavalry Regiment.

All orders for Horses or Conveyances will be received at the Company's premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Johnston, Manager; or at No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort; and will be promptly attended to.

NOTICE.—Mr. BENJAMIN ROBB is authorised to INVESTIGATE the AFFAIRS of Mr. JAMES HOADLEY, Contractor, now in Europe, on my behalf.

W. HOADLEY,
Baboola Tank Road.

7th July, 1869.

FOR SALE, a 14-inch DUMPY LEVEL, made by Troughton and Sims; and a pair of 14 feet STAVES; all in excellent order. Price, cash, Rs. 180.—Apply to Jaffer Sullimaan and Co., Fort.

MAHABLESHWUR POTATOES, four maunds in a basket, price per basket, Rs. 9.

Bombay, 7th July, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WANTED, a SITUATION for an English Maid with a Lady proceeding to England. She is competent to take charge of one or two children. Her travelling expenses down country will be paid.—For further particulars apply to Mrs. Arbuthnot, Frederick William Villa, Marroe.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER REGISTERS of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, are CLOSED from 1st to 14th July, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1869.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

ACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,597, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges .....Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW BOOKS.
At reduced price, 10 annas per shilling.

Thackeray's The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon	Rs. 5 12
" The Irish Sketch Book	5 12
" The Paris Sketch Book	5 12
" Burlesques	4 12
" Ballads and Tales	4 12
Principles of Human Physiology. By Dr. Carpenter	12 0
Famous London Merchants	3 0
Advancement of Learning. By Bacon	3 4
Adventures in the Ice	2 12
Curious Myths of the Middle Ages. By S. B. Gould	3 12
The Life of Pizarro, with some account of his Associates in the conquest of Peru	3 12
How to Train young Eyes and Ears	1 12
Leaves from the Poet's Laurels	3 12
Stories of the Prairie	3 12
Lives of Indian Officers	3 12
Among the Arabs	4 8
Wild Life under the Equator	4 8
Noontide at Sychar. By Macduff	3 12
Smith's Law of Contracts, new edition	10 0
Under the Willows, and other Poems. By Lowell	4 8
Moon's 2nd English	2 4
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	4 8
Pioneers of Civilization.—The Soldier, the Adventurer, &c.	2 4
Dodd's Dictionary of Manufactures	3 4
Hanover Square. Vol. III.	4 12
Feudal Times of France	10 8
Irrigation in Southern Europe	18 12
Captive Missionary. By the Rev. H. A. Stern	15 12
The Abyssinian Expedition. By Markham	10 8
Lady Audley's Secret, (Parlour edn.)	2 12
Aurora Floyd "	2 12
Elegant's Victory "	2 12
Only a Clod "	2 12
Sir Jasper's Tenant "	2 12
The Doctor's Wife "	2 12
Run to Ground "	2 12
Trail of the Serpent "	2 12
Voices of the Prophets	4 12
Characteristics of Christ's Teaching	4 12
Plain Words on Christian Living	2 0
A Sister's Story	3 12
Roper's Manual of Commercial Terms	2 0
Handbook of Bezique	0 10
Crivelli's Art of Singing—Part I	12 8
Garcia's Ditto	7 8
Louis Spohr's celebrated Violin School	20 0
Singing method. By Hatton	2 8
The Musical Gift Book—Illustrated	7 8
Songs of Affection. By the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton	7 0
Chappell's vocal Christy Minstrel Album	1 4
" New vocal Album	2 8
" Christy Minstrel Album	2 8
Album of Scotch, Irish and English Airs	2 8
New Pianoforte Album	2 8
Chappell's Italian Song Book	1 4
" Juvenile Vocal Album	2 8
" English Ballad Album	2 8
The Juvenile Pianist; an Album for the Pianoforte	2 8
Ball-room Music Book	2 8
Sabbath Lays. By the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton	7 0
Engel's Harmonium Album	5 12
The Verdi Album	5 12
Blotting Books (foolscap size)	5 0
" Ditto— (smaller size)	2 8
Sketch Books each	4 8

Bombay, 5th July, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
Braunsberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints, See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a recherché Cabinet Wine
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trademark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the year 1842;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S CLARET.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Claret shipped by the above well known firm.

Medoc—a fruity Wine, suitable for "Cup".....at Rs. 13 per doz.

5, Borah Bazaar Street. YOUNG & Co.
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunckin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux " Do.	„ 18	„
Cognac " Do.	„ 16	„

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast"
"with a Saltier."

	Cash.
AY	Rs. 28
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ 31
Extra dry Sillery Royal	„ 36
Royal Bouzy, Very Dry	„ 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ 50
Verzenay Imperial	„ 50
Muscat Moselle	„ 30
Port, Choicest Old and Dry	„ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	„ 38
Sherries	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
Whisky, Finest Irish or Scotch	Rs. 24
Cognac Brandy, C. Tovey's § 1	„ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF
BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

JEWANJEE AND CO. in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Stations of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Servants, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,
A Large and Commodious Upper-storied Hotel.
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION
AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the Capital of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations; that his Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as for the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1867, it situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements, by adding an Upper-Story, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness of the Establishment. Beers and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horse on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.

Poona, 10th June, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN,"
"JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND
"LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and A SHERRY.

BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.
SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xeres; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Amontillado, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle | 45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avises.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good	26 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Messrs. Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Curvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—braud, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage	1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto	1862	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim ditto	1862	21 0
23 4	Ditto ditto	1862	22 0
25 0	Niersten ditto	1862	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg ditto	1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Braunsberg, Vintage	1862	23 0
30 0	Scharnberg ditto	1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen ditto	1863	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated		24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Twenty Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beychevelle	18 0
23 0	Chateau Larose	21 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	22 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in hand in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bott

MERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak, except Mazagons, for which there was much demand for time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nominal Capital	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
5,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
2,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	593½
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600 nl.
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	337½
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142—43
800,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	5,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co	1490
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	910
2,280,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	500
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
400,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,075
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200 ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
75,000	3,000	850	200 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	10,600
80,000	2,000	2,000	4000 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,460
...	500	500	do.	Do. New	540
...	1,980	1,980	1000 do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,615
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1,100
237,500	8,500	8,500	1000 ps.	Fort Press Co.	10,300
60,000	2,000	1,800	100 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,200
160,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	260
300,000	1,000	500	300	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	270
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,250
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	990

SHIPPING COMPANY.

6,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. ..... | 1,250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	880
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,650
25,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	450
350,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
100,000	1,000	all	5 p.c.	Bombay United	760
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
150,000	2,000	all	200	Great Eastern	1,450
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	660
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,160
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,100,	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
1,96[illegible],000	500	...	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	120—1
800,000	25	18½		Do. China	3—3½
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	52
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	Trdg & B'kng	6
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	...		East India Bank's	15—16
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
2,0[illegible],000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	7

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	515
800,000	3,500	2,350	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	175
280,000	all	350	300	Bombay Const... ..	5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114½
Five per cents.	110½
Four per cent.	95½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl.
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	102

CALCUTTA.—1ST JULY, 1869.

Government Securities.—The reductions in the Bank's rates and margins caused demands, and considerable business took place to-day. In 4 per cents., the transactions reported exceed 8½ lakhs of Rupees, at Rs. 5-4, 5-3, 5-2, 5-1 and 5-0 discount; the market closed firm with buyers. 5 per cents, of 1856-57 were only bought in small sums, for investment orders, at Rs. 9-8 to 9-12 premium. Upwards of 4 lakhs of 5½ per cents. sold at Rs. 14-0, 14-1 and 14-2 premium. Half a lakh of 10 years' Debentures are placed at Rs. 8-2 premium. In 15 years' Debentures it was stated that about 2 lakhs were purchased yesterday at Rs. 9-6 premium, payments by Bills, to-day, more than a lakh sold, to different parties, for cash, at Rs. 9-0 and 9-2, and one parcel of Rs. 7,000 at Rs. 9-3 premium.

Bank of Bengal.—At the weekly meeting of the Board of Directors, the rates of Interests and Discounts were reduced one per cent. all round; the margins on loans on Government Papers were reduced 2 per 100 on the 4 and 5½ per cents., and 1 per 100 on the 5 per cents. viz: advances were made at Rs. 99 on the 4 per cents., Rs. 100 on the 5½ per cents., and Rs. 101 on the 5½ per cents. The dividend on shares, for the half-year ending 30th June, was declared at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 40 per share, payable on and after this day.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 195, exclusive of the dividend.

Several sales of Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares were made at Rs. 270 per share of Rs. 1,300 paid-up.

10 shares in the Tirhoot Indigo Co. were purchased for an order at Rs. 52.

A few Assam Tea Co.'s shares were placed at Rs. 150 each.—*Englishman.*

(From L. W. Toulmin & Co.'s Weekly Circular dated 2nd July.)

THE export staples continue in light supply, the bazaars were never before known to be so bare of stocks, and shippers get their daily wants supplied at the railway stations; in fact, they are dependent on the daily arrival of produce from the interior by railway—quite a new feature in the export trade of this port.

Letters from the Jute districts speak favourably of the growing crops, and it is reported that in some parts the cultivation has been slightly extended this year. New Jute in small quntities will commence to arrive here end of the month, but the season 'generally' will not open until the middle or latter end of August.

Freights.—Strange to say an advance of 6s. a ton in the rates for Jute and Seeds has been established during the week; this has arisen not so much from an increased supply of produce, as from a few unexpected demands from out-of-the-way place like Java, as well as for New York, Havre and Dundee, still the position of the market remains much as before, viz., the available tonnage is considerably in excess of the present requirements of the port.

Exchange has ruled steady all the week, the rates therefore remain as quoted last Friday.

Quotations on London per Rupee at 6 months' sight—

Bank Bills 1s. 11½d.—1st Class Credits 1s. 11¼d.—Document Bills 1s. 11⅜d.

Indigo.—There is but little news to report during the week. Rain has fallen in Tirhoot and Chuprah, but it has been partial and is too late to sow upon, and it seems certain that their outturn will fall far short of last year. Chumparun, with good weather, will probably do quite as well as last season. Kishnagur, Jessore and Burdwan, are partly recovering from the effect of the cyclone, though the damage done to the young plant has been considerable. In the North-Western districts the prospect seems somewhat better, and it is hoped that they may make a better season than usual.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 6.

Ray, Fife Major, 1st Madras Native Infantry, on leave, to Kamptee.

Worsley, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Neill, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on sick leave, to England.

Haines, Assistant Surgeon, H. M.'s 2-10th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.

Daubeney, Captain, Assistant Director of Gymnastics, on leave, to England.

GARRISON ORDER.

Bombay, 6th July, 1869.

Captain J. Banner, E-14th R. A., has obtained leave of absence from 12th to 31st instant.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 21st June 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

4th Hussars.—Cornet Henry P. Douglas Willan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Swale, promoted. Dated 14th May 1869. Cancels promotion of Cornet Edmonstone to this vacancy.

1st Battalion 1st Foot.—Ensign Baron George Booth to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Watts, appointed a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th May 1869.

97nd Foot.—Lieutenant Montagu Hope to be Captain, by purchase, vice Carey, who retires. Dated 15th June 1869.

Ensign Roger F. Darwall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hope, promoted. Dated 15th June 1869.

101th Foot.—Ensign Francis Grant Maltby to be Lieutenant, vice Woodhouse, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 18th May 1869. Cancels the promotion of Ensign Ferrier to this vacancy.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant William Robert Aylmer Haly, 1st Battalion 3rd Buffs, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 17th June 1869.

The appointment of Lieutenant Hare, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 22nd Native Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern in the 25th Native Infantry, is cancelled. Dated 16th June 1869.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated 18th May 1869, page 201, Captain (Local Major) J. McK. Macintyre, Royal (Madras) Artillery, is confirmed in his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Travers, V. C., commanding Meerut Divison, with effect from the 22nd March last.

Captain M. C Morris, 36th Foot, is appointed to officiate as Brigade Major, Peshawur, during the absence on sick leave of Major Angelo.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

11th Hussars.—Quartermaster R. Teevan, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain (Local Major) C. R. Hill, (D Battery, A Brigade,) to Cashmere, from the 15th July to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant T. M Hazlerigg, (D Battery, A Brigade,) to Mussoorie, from the 15th July to the 15th October, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant C. H. Hamilton, (B Battery, F Brigade,) to Cashmere, from the 10th May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. Loch, (C. Battery, A Brigade,) to Nynee Tal, from the 1st July to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Captain F. H. McLeod, (25th Brigade,) to Simla, from the 6th May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant M. H. Hayes, (F Battery, 19th Brigade,) to Kotegurh, from the 15th July to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. D. Dunlop, (C Battery, 16th Brigade,) to remain in Calcutta, from the 12th May to the 20th June on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant H. D. Dunlop, (C. Battery, 16th Brigade,) to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Ensign M. Cust to England via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Ensign M. R. Spence, to Jubbulpore, from the 23rd May to the 23rd July, on private affairs.

5th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Ensign F. T. Goodridge, to remain in Calcutta, from the 12th June to the 12th September, to study the native languages, in extension.

Ensign F. W. Saunders, (2nd Squadron Subaltern 10th Bengal Cavalry, on probation,) to Murree, from the 30th May to the 21st October, on medical certificate.

6th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Captain H. B. Adcock, to Murree, from the 29th May to the 29th August, on medical certificate.

7th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Ensign H. M. Barton, from the 15th June to the 15th October, to Nynee Tal, on private affairs.

11th Foot, (1st Battalion).—Lieutenant E. L. Street, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 20th June to the 20th August, on private affairs in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant F. N. Callwell, to Almorah, from the 26th June to the 24th August, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant T. L. Lewis, to remain in Calcutta, from the 20th June to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant S. J. R. Toms, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

25th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Lieutenant Colonel C. J. S. Wallace, to Nynee Tal, from the 23rd June to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Ensign J. H. H. S. D. Hogarth, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 13th June to the 15th August, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

26th Foot.—Captain E. A. Collins, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

37th Foot.—Lieutenant T. E. Verner, (2nd Wing Subaltern 8th Native Infantry, on probation,) to Calcutta, from the 10th June to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

58th Foot.—Captain M. Murphy, to Mussoorie, from the 23rd May to the 22nd August, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant C. S. Whitmore, to Mussoorie, from the 23rd May to the 22nd August, on medical certificate.

[This cancels the leave given to this Officer in G. O. C. C. of the 19th April last, p. 168.]

Ensign A. W. Morris, to Mussoorie, from the 23rd May to the 22nd August, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon J. O. Ambrose, M. D., to Mussoorie, from the 27th May to the 15th August, on medical certificate.

88th Foot.—Honorary Major (Paymaster) W. Macdonnell, to Cashmere and Murree, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

93rd Foot.—Ensign G. H. Elliott, to remain at Sealkote, from the 15th July to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

Staff Corps.—Brevet Colonel C. Cureton (doing duty at Umballa) to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Fourlough Rules of 1854.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Wheler, (2nd in Command 35th Native Infantry,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availling himself of it to appear before a medical board.

Major J. Angelo, (Brigade Major, Peshawur) to Simla on medical certificate, from the 7th June to the 7th October.

Captain J. C. Minto, (1st Wing Subaltern 6th Native Infantry,) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant A. C. Toker, (Adjutant 18th Native Infantry,) to Simla, from the 12th April to the 12th October, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Late 4th European Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel O. Wilkinson, (doing duty at Umballa,) to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry.—Colonel W. R. Cunningham, (doing duty at Umballa,) to Simla and adjacent hills, from the 16th July to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant A. W. Bird, to Murree and adjacent hills, from the 26th May to the 31st October, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Major E. C. Thorp, M.D. (in medical charge 8th Bengal Cavalry,) to Simla, from the 1st May to the 1st November, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon J. Reid, (attached to the 35th Native Infantry,) from the 11th to the 30th October 1868, in extension, as a special case.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th June 1869.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant W. B. Moore, 37th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, at once, via Bombay and Egypt, to join the depot of his regiment.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers having on their recent promotion been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

12th Foot.—Captain J. K. Doomer, 1st Battalion.

12th Foot.—Lieutenant J M Williamson, 1st Battalion

19th Foot.—Lieutenant G. E. Langford, 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant Langford is directed to proceed to Madras and join the battalion to which he has been posted.

The undermentioned candidates are reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed on the 7th instant, the tests prescribed by G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864:—

Degree of Honor in Persian.

Captain L. J. H. Grey, Staff Corps.

High Proficiency in Hindee.

Sergeant R. Chalmers, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Persian under Rule VIII.

Lieut. F. Barrow, 2nd Sq. Subn. 1st Beng. Cavy. Staff Corps.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Ensign W. H. Browne, 2nd Wing Subaltern 14th Native Infantry, 58th Foot, Pro. Staff Corps.

Ensign H. Boileau, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 11th Bengal Cavalry, 41st Foot, Pro. Staff Corps.

Lieutenant T. H. Lloyd, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant C. H. Dougherty, 26th Foot.

Captain H. I. Wheler, Staff Corps.

Sangor Station Order, dated the 1st April last, placing Surgeon Major W. Williamson, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, in charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Circle, in addition to his other duties vice Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals E. B. Thring, is with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel H. Best, (8th Brigade,) to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from the 30th June to the 31st July, in extension of privilege leave.

19th Foot (2nd Battalion).—Captain (Local Major) H. S. G. S. Knight, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot.—Lieutenant F. D. Webb, from the 13th July to the 10th August, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave, to remain in Cashmere.

60th Foot, (3rd Battalion)—Lieutenant A. R. Boddam, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

76th Foot.—Lieutenant A. D. Weigall, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

77th Foot.—Lieutenant V. P. Byrne (2nd Wing Subaltern 10th Native Infantry, on probation), to Calcutta from the 15th June to the 15th December, as a very special case, to study the native languages.

85th Foot.—Lieutenant F. W. Robinson, from the 21st April to the 30th August, to proceed to Chumba District and Cashmere, on private affairs.

96th Foot.—Ensign K. M. E. Kerr, to the Neilgherries, from the 2nd June to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

105th Foot.—Lieutenant J. E. Baines, (Instructor of Musketry,) from the 1st June to the 15th October, to proceed to the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Major General D. M. Stewart, C. B., to Bombay, from the 20th June to the 20th July, preparatory to embarking for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Thelwall, C. B., (commanding 21st Native Infantry,) from the 17th May to the 15th October, to Mussoorie, on private affairs.

Lieutenant G. R. Gryll, (attached to the 1st Native Infantry,) to Mussooree, from the 7th May to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

7th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. Logan, (Bengal Staff Corps,) from the 16th May to the 15th October, to Simla, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Major J. Squire, to Bombay, for one month, from the 15th April, or date of quitting his regiment, the 3rd Native Infantry, under the rules of 1796, to appear before a medical board.

Surg.-on H. M. Greenhow, (15th Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, from the 1st to the 30th June, under the rules of 1868, to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH JULY.

London..	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal	per ton.
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolances & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
Havre ...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Charges	Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	William Prowse	Hole	London, March 22.
	Lydia Schoffield	Schoffield	Boston, March 24.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Sumatra (s)	White	Aden and Suez.
	Oriental (s)	Day	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Abergeldie, Munro, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Celestial Empire, to Singapore via Tuticorin, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Julp	1	Himalaya (s)	.....	.....
		Regina	.....	.....
		Tennyson	.....	.....
		Duke of Athol	.....	.....
		Edith Moore	.....	.....
		Morning Star	.....	.....

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press'

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 9th July, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Register-letters will be received until 9 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	July 9	Friday	Aug. 20
,,	,, 23	,,	Sept. 3
,,	Aug. 6	,,	,, 17

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
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Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scindia Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
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India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamer.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:.

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G Street, 30, Cornhill

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

THOMSON—June 17th, at Nusseerabad, of cholera, Matilda Hoare, wife of Captain H. G. Thomson, The Royal Regiment, aged 26 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

THE progress of cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces and the Berars has again been set forth by the Cotton Commissioner in a Report to the Chamber of Commerce. On the whole it is satisfactory and does not demand lengthened comment. Before remarking on one or two salient points, we may ask for an explanation of a discrepancy in the figures—a discrepancy involving many thousands of bales; but no doubt easily corrected. It is this. In one paragraph or table we have the statement that the cotton exported from the Central Provinces and the Berars during the season of 1868-9 amounted to 273,141 bales. In another table, also showing the export during the same period, we have this faulty sum in addition 40,526 + 221, 615=272,141, whereas the total should be 262,141. Which is the correct table? Was the total export by road and rail 273,141, or 262,141? It may be that the discrepancy of 11,000 bales has been caused by the omission in the second table of that supply of cotton, which, according to Mr. Rivett-Carnac, pours into the markets from places not properly included in the Central Provinces and the Berars. But, if so, the fact should have been explicitly stated. As the figures and the text stand we can only venture this guess as a *possible* explanation.

It is gratifying to notice that the quantity of cotton full-pressed and half-pressed has so largely increased; and it could only benefit the trade were all the cotton full-pressed up-country. The enterprise shown in Mr. Carnac's districts might be profitably imitated elsewhere. The dokra and the half-pressed bale ought to disappear.

Another point, still more worthy of notice, is that in the Central Provinces and the Berars the breath of land under cotton cultivation seems to have nearly reached its natural limit. The land must grow food and other crops as well as cotton, or with the present imperfect state of internal communications, famine must ensue. When the gentlemen at Home so eagerly press for the extension of cotton cultivation in India they should remember that it is not edible; or, if they forget it, the fact should be borne in mind both by the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India. Moreover an indefinite amount of uncertainty still hangs over the future of Indian cotton. Present high prices may last for years, but it should never be forgotten that America will one day surely recover her position, and become again by far the largest exporter of this raw material. Other lands will also send increased supplies and augment the intensity of competition. On the other hand cotton manufactories are largely extending in Russia, Germany, France. America will also ever year consume more of her own crop; and it may happen that the increased demand may, to some extent, keep place with the increased supply. Indian cotton will probably find a market on the continent, should it not hold its own at Liverpool. But, in all calculations respecting the future, it would be wise to reckon that some years hence—it may be five or it may be ten—the price of the staple may, most probably will fall, to sixpence or sevenpence a pound. The chance for the Indian grower, therefore, depends on the degree of improvement to which he carries the cultivation, gathering, preparation, and management of the crop. Such strides have been made within so short a space of time that we may hope to see Indian cotton equalling the best American. In that case competition need not be feared, for a market at market rates will be secure. It is purely a question of skill in agriculture, and the Government is doing more real service when it promotes the improvement of the produce, than when its servants simply seek to enlarge the area of production. Though unwilling to express an opinion on a practical question, we have a strong inclination to agree with Mr. Rivett-Carnac's preference for indigenous over exotic cotton. But that is a question of fact which can only be decided by experiment and experience. What is now abundantly manifest is that India has made immense progress as a cotton-growing and cotton-exporting country since 1847; and there is no reason why the future should not rival the past.

ANYTHING from the pen of Mr. Charles Kingsley is sure to command the attention of the English public. Although he is too apt to commit the error of putting his thoughts into and exaggerated form, still there is always such a manly earnest tone about his writings that one is only too glad to overlook his faults of manner for the more solid virtues of his heart. He is never guilty of that mawkishness of style which too many men of his cloth think it their duty to adopt. What Mr. Kingsley says is plain and invariably straight to the point. You may not agree with him, but it will be your own fault if you do not understand his meaning. He has that wonderful power of gaining the reader's sympathy which makes his works such pleasant reading. He carries you along with him very often, in spite of yourself. We always thought his talents lay in the more practical paths of literature, and our opinion was more than confirmed on the publication of his historical lectures. A philosophical work was the very last that we should have expected from his pen, and a greater mistake could hardly have been made than was done by appointing him to the Chair of History at Oxford. To expect a profound work from one who, from the very nature of his mind as exemplified in his novels, was never given to look deeply into any subject, was absurd. It was, in fact, a pity to withdraw him from those field of literature in which he was quite at home, and where his influence was felt, to others which are quite foreign to the bent of his intellect, and where he can exercise no influence at all. The delight with which his novels are read prove that in his particular line he might have attained, if he had continued in it, a still higher place than he even now holds. But Mr. Kingsley has stepped out again and given us a bit of his old mind. He has delivered a lecture to the ladies of Winchester on the subject of "Thrift," and one more pregnant with practical propositions it would be difficult to conceive. There is no beating about the bush. He tells them in a plain unvarnished way their deficiencies, and how best to overcome them. His advice has, if possible, more interest to women in this country than to those at Home. The temptations to an aimless life are greater in India than in England. Ladies have more time on their hands to make them idle and frivolous. The household duties do not necessitate that amount of circumspection and labour which they do at home. Under these circumstances Mr. Kingsley's lecture should possess a high value in the eyes of all those who are desirous that women should become better mothers, better wives, and better daughters than they even may be at present. Of course every one will probably guess that it is to a better system of education chiefly that Mr. Kingsley looks to effect this moral result, nor will they expect to find any original views on the subject. All that Mr. Kingsley says has been said over and over again, and by no one so well as Herbert Spencer. Those of our readers who have not read Mr. Kingsley's lecture should do so with the greater satisfaction now that they learn it is virtually the expression of those who have thought on the subject for years past, and who are among the greatest thinkers of the day. Mr Kingsley writes in no depreciatory tone of the English woman. He has an admiration for her as being in his opinion the noblest type of the sex. But he is not content that she should stand at her present level. He would raise her higher, and he recommends her to exercise greater thrift! This word must not be understood in the ordinary every day sense, but in its old English one, when it implied, as he says, profits or gain. In a still wider sense it may be taken to mean an economy or saving of force and power. Everything that is saved is so much gained. But to carry the saving principle to the utmost can only be done by knowledge, and it is to knowledge that we must look to husband our strength and resources, both physical and moral. A great deal of waste takes place in our kitchens from our not knowing how to use, to the greatest advantage, the articles of food that we buy for the support of our bodies. It is a pity that in English society it should be looked upon as derogatory to the dignity of the lady for her to learn the art of cooking. It is thought that work of this nature would make her less refined, but there is really no reason why it should do so. Mr. Kingsley points out what every one who has lived in Germany must be well aware of, that there many a wife finds time to superintend the kitchen without at the same time neglecting the cultivation of her mind; that, in fact, manual work of a light nature is not incompatible with the full play of the intellectual faculties. If there should be any one inclined to doubt the truth of this remark, the evidence of Harriet Martineau ought certainly to convince him. She has repeatedly said that she not only has found bodily exercise and manual labour of some kind or other never interfere with her literary labours, but she has found it almost necessary for her. As a relief to the mind the occupation of the body is calculated to produce the very best results. On the matter of dress Mr. Kingsley is equally explicit. He condemns the present fashion of women decking themselves up in all kinds of colours without the slightest acquaintance with the laws of harmony in nature. The husband loses in pocket, and the wife and daughters in appearance, simply because it is the custom in the present days not to teach women the art of dressing. Mr. Kingsley says plainly all women ought to be practical milliners and dressmakers, and we cordially agree with him. Many a woman, if her taste had been educated in this line, would make twice as much of her figure and her face by a judicious arrangement of the colours which best suited her, and by discarding all fashions of shape in bonnets and dresses which did not become her. Mr. Kingsley says what is perfectly true, that the present "Paris fashions are invented not in the least for the sake of beauty, but for the sake of producing through variety increased expenditure and thereby increased employment." Some woman introduces a new style of bonnet, and behold every woman in the civilised world wears it, whether it suits her or not. This is Mr. Kingsley's advice. "Let British ladies educate themselves in those laws of beauty which are as eternal as any other of nature's laws; which may be seen ful

BOMBAY.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The following additional passengers sailed yesterday per P. & O. Co.'s steamer Sumatra, for Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Captain Ken.
For Marseilles—Mr. G. F. Pim.
For Suez—Mr. Harrison.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.—The *Indu Prakash* of yesterday says that about Rs. 23,000 has been already subscribed towards this testimonial.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.—During the month of May 129,224 (and a fraction) candies of cotton, valued at Rs. 3,56,04,838, were shipped from Bombay for foreign ports.

POOR-BOX.—We are requested by the Second Magistrate of Police to acknowledge with thanks the sum of five rupees from "A. D. G." for the poor-box of the Girgaum Police Court.

MR. W. H. HAVELOCK, the Police and Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, accompanied by a chitness and a writer, has left for Zanzibar to settle a dispute there.—*Poona Observer.*

THE S.S. ORIENTAL, Captain Day, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr. Cotgrave and Mr. Gursette. For Narrakel—Lieutenant Colonel Dyneley. For Negapatam—Mr. George Stokes. For Galle—Mr. T. Orwell. For Calcutta—Assistant Apothecary A Connolly.

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—Yesterday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Hormusjee Bejanjee, Nowrojee Cursetjee, Cowasjee Eduljee, brokers, and Elias David, were charged, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Moffatt, with obstructing the public thoroughfare in Meadow Street. The Magistrate warned the defendants and discharged them.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—George Brady and John Smith, seamen of the ship Robert Lees, were yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with committing an aggravated assault against the person of the chief officer of the ship. The complainant was severely assaulted, and as he was unable to attend the court, the Magistrate remanded the prisoners to jail.

A CASE FOR THE HIGH COURT.—The Acting Chief Magistrate yesterday committed Cursondass Assaram to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of cheating one Govurdhun Pittamber, a piece-goods merchant. It will be remembered that about twenty informations were laid against this prisoner, with others, in respect of similar offences in April last.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.—We are glad to learn that Dr. Wright, Principal Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department of this Presidency, has selected Mr. George Sinclair to be in medical charge of Kholapoor vice Mr. Anding, deceased. Mr. Sinclair will succeed to the honorary distinction of Assistant Surgeon, which was very recently conferred on the late Mr. Anding by Government. This nomination of Mr. Sinclair, which is unexceptionable, will, no doubt, give much satisfaction to his numerous friends in the higher ranks of the civil and military services.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—Unless there be, or have been, a cyclone going on somewhere, these strong cold winds prevailing in Poona are almost unaccountable. Not one day only, but for many days past, and all day long a strong breeze has been blowing, rising every now and again to the force of a gale. Of course, every particle of rain is driven off inland. Excepting a petty shower on Thursday week, there has been no rain to speak of during the past three weeks. The fields and gardens are quite dried up, while, to use a pardonable paradox, everything outside one's house is blown inside, and everything inside is blown out. A good deal of sickness is prevalent, and more ill temper, neither of which is to be wondered at.—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT DECREES.—Mr. Justice Westropp was the only Judge sitting in the High Court yesterday. Mr. Starling appeared before His Lordship on behalf of Rajoo Balloo, and obtained decree against Nowrojee Rustomjee for Rs. 5,000, due on a promissory note with interest at 2 per cent. per mensem, from 29th May 1868 till 6th July 1869, and further interest at 6 per cent. per annum till payment, with costs.—Thucker Payraz Lukhumsey brought a suit against Dowlutram Veerchund for Rs. 5,775, for pressing cotton and also for sums advanced by plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear, and the debt having been proved, decree was given for the amount claimed, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on Rs. 3,261 from 4th May to 6th July 1869, and interest at 6 per cent per annum on the judgment debt till payment. Costs and speedy execution were also granted.—Mr. Macpherson also appeared for Dosabhoy Shapoorjee Engineer, who sued Jamsetjee Cursetjee Gaswalla for Rs. 2,600, balance of Rs. 3,000 due on a mortgage. The mortgage was dated in 1866, and stipulated three years as the time for payment, and these three years expired in March last. Defendant appeared in person, and admitted the claim, but asked for time. His Lordship informed defendant that he should order the property not to be sold for six months, so that he would have six months time during which he could pay.

MURDER AT TANNA.

THE QUEEN vs. SOORJEE MAYA.

AT a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Tanna, before Mr. Arthur Bosanquet, Acting Session Judge, Soorjee Maya, aged thirty years, occupation toddy-drawer, committed for trial by Mr. A. C. Trevor Magistrate F. P., was charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with the murder of one Kataya, on or about the 27th February 1869. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The deceased (Kataya's) widow states that one night last Holee, the accused, with whom she had an intimacy, came to her house and asked if her husband was asleep or awake; that he went up to her husband and struck him on the left shoulder with a stick; and that he then sat on him and struck him in the eyes and near the left ear with a chisel used for piercing the bark of toddy trees. She called out for help, and four men Devya, Gowan, Rama, and Potya came running up to a hedge near. They called out "Who is there?" on which the accused threatened to kill them if they approached him. They were afraid and went away. The accused murdered the deceased outright on the spot which was outside the house. It was a moonlight night. This statement is corroborated by Ramjee, Potya and Devya who heard Harku's cry for help and came to the hedge. They fully corroborate her statement. The accused's defence is a simple denial of the truth of the evidence. Any suspicion that might attach to Harku's evidence on the ground that she was probably an accomplice in her husband's murder, is removed by the fact that she called for help when the murder was committed. The assessors disbelieve all the evidence, because the complainant, Harku, did not, on the day following the murder, inform the authorities of it. The reason given by her for not doing so is that the accused threatened to kill her if she gave information of the murder. The evidence against the accused is overwhelming; and no other than a capital sentence can be passed against him. The court, differing from the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence and sentenced him to death.

The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed against Soorjee Maya.

FORT POLICE COURT.—6TH JULY.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

SEA CASES.—Henry Smith, Thomas Nagill, and John Morris, seamen of the British ship West Riding, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four weeks each.—Robert Davis, a seaman of the ship Medeu, was charged with assaulting one Purumsook Motee on the Custom House Bunder this day, and was, on conviction, fined five rupees, or, in default of payment, to suffer seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

"IT may go off, loaded or unloaded," says the sporting father to the meddlesome child that is too curious about his gun. The remark has proved to be not entirely a fabulous warning; for some cast-iron cannon have actually been known to explode before now they have smelt powder. A recent report on ordnance manufacture, presented to the American Congress, mentions no less than nine cases of guns bursting spontaneously, either in the cooling pit, or during the finishing in the lathe. One fifteen-inch smooth-bore went off like a six-pounder when it was being turned, and ripped itself from muzzle to breech. Three other fifteen-inch guns burst in the cooling, and five smaller, eleven and ten-inch, cracked in the lathe. These instances are all examples of the stupendous power of molecular forces: the guns that burst in cooling, did so in consequence of an equal contraction, or in stricter language, dissimilar motions of their metallic molecules. Those that blew up in the lathe, no doubt had some too nicely balanced equilibrium of molecular forces disturbed by vibrations set up among the metallic atoms by the action of the turning tool.—*Once a Week.*

SOMETHING LIKE AN APOLOGY.

WE have been furnished with a copy of the following abject apology of the editor of the *Manoranjak, Bombay Hindoo Punch* and the *Dnyanbodhak*:—

To Vishnu Parsharam Shastree Pundit.

SIR,—On the subject of Hindu widow marriage in general, and particularly in connection with the marriage of Venubaee, that took place on the 15th June last, I have been writing, publishing and widely circulating in the *Dnyanbodhuk* and *Manoranjak, Bombay Hindu Punch*, a series of articles and caricatures calculated to degrade you and your friends as base and immoral beings in the eyes of the ignorant and uneducated mass and to excite their personal hostility towards you, for which reason you have laid a charge of libel, &c., against me.

In point of fact I never intended by these articles to do more than to show to the people that in my opinion your cause was contrary to our Shastres and nothing more, and which opinion I still hold.

I am now convinced, however, that the line of conduct pursued towards you was injurious and mischievous, and the only reparation for the injuries done to your feelings and cause which it is in my power to do, I now proceed to do as follows:—

I sincerely express to you and your friends my sorrow and repentance for my said conduct.

I sincerely promise that I will never abuse the press which is at my command by printing and publishing any matter on the above subject except by way of fair and honest criticism.

I pray that you will pardon me for what is irrevocably past and withdraw the said prosecution.

I will publish a Marathi translation of this in my *Dnyanbodhuk* newspaper and the said *Punch*, and I authorize you to publish the same in your *Indu-Prakash* and other papers you wish.—I beg to remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

VERREESHWER SADASEW CHATRE,
Proprietor and Editor of *Dnyanbodhuk* and *Punch*.
Bombay, 5th July, 1869.

The case was to have come on to-day in the Fort Police Court, but after the above apology we may expect to hear nothing more of it.

A CURIOUS CASE OF ATTEMPTED FRAUD.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, three Mahomedans by name Hajee Esmail Abdoola, Hussun Ali Kassum Ali, and Shaik Ahmed Shaik Chand, were placed before Mr. R. H. Showell, and charged with attempting to cheat one Ruttonjee Pestonjee.

Ruttonjee Pestonjee said—I am unemployed at present, and live in the Fort. I do not know the prisoners. On the 29th of last month, the third prisoner, accompanied by one Narrotumdass, came to my house at about eight o'clock in the morning. They asked me whether I had a place at Chundunwaddy. I said "yes." They then told me that they had been there by chance and had seen a bawa or saint; that he was beating his head; that they asked him what was the matter, and that he replied "The owner of this place is a blind and innocent man. He knows nothing. There is hidden treasure here." That they asked him what he was going to do, and that he said, "I have been ordered to procure these riches for the owner." In consequence of an arrangement with them, I went to my piece of open ground at Chundunwaddy on the following day. I saw the first and third prisoners and Narrotumdass there. This was after five o'clock in the evening. The first prisoner, on my asking him, told me that there was hidden treasure on this ground, to the extent of five crores of rupees. He said that he wanted no portion of the treasure for himself, but that on my recovering the treasure, I should build three steamers and send pilgrims to Mecca free of expense. I agreed to do this, and I asked the bawa to show me a portion of the treasure. He replied that the place was not suitable for the purpose, that there were bad men about, and that we should find a secret place. I told the bawa that I had no secret place, and he then told Narrotumdass to find one. The third prisoner was present during the whole of this conversation and joined in it. An arrangement was afterwards made that Narrotumdass should tell me the next morning where we were to meet. I went home, and on the following morning reported the matter to Mr. Edginton, the Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. Edginton directed Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ali to look after the prisoners. The Khan Bahadoor gave me a detective. The next morning, at about eight o'clock, the detective, named Pandoo Sabajee, came to my house, and about five minutes afterwards Narrotumdass came. In consequence of what he told me I went to the Frere bridge in the evening and he met me there shortly before sunset. He took me into a garden in the Grant Road chunam kiln. I saw the second prisoner. Shortly afterwards the first prisoner came. The third prisoner was not there at all. The prisoners and Narrotumdass had a private conversation, which I could not hear, and then the first prisoner told me that the operation of receiving the hidden treasure could not be performed here, as there were bad people about the place. We then directed Narrotumdass to find out another place. The detective, Pandoo, was standing at the gate of the bungalow in the garden, at a distance of ten or fifteen yards. He was disguised as a mallee (gardener). The next day, Saturday, the 31st inst., I went to Candawady lane. This was about 5 o'clock in the evening. After half an hour Narrotumdass came, and in consequence of what he told me, I went to the chunam kiln road, to the same garden where I had been the previous evening. I went alone. Before I went I gave information to the detectives. I saw the second and third prisoners and Narrotumdass there. After a long conversation between us, on the subject of the treasure, the first prisoner came. He asked the second prisoner whether he could pray "kullam ulla." The second prisoner said "yes." The first prisoner then took him and me to the cookroom of the bungalow. It was empty and paved. The first prisoner asked me while we were leaving the verandah, and before we reached the cookroom, whether I had the cloth? I said, "It is with my mallee." The detective, Pandoo, was then standing at the gate in the disguise of a mallee. Narrotumdass went to the mallee and brought the cloth, which he gave to the second prisoner. When we were in the cookroom, the first prisoner told the second prisoner to pray the "kullam ulla," and he and I then left the room. When the second prisoner had finished, the first and third prisoners and I entered the cookroom. Narrotumdass stood outside. The first prisoner began to pray aloud, and while the attention of the other men was drawn towards him, I went out and gave the signal to the detective Pandoo, who was standing on the steps of the bungalow. I came back again and the operation of taking out the treasure commenced. The piece of cloth afore-said was spread on the ground and the first prisoner stood on it praying. After he had finished, he spoke to the third prisoner, in a language not understood by me. The third prisoner told me to prostrate myself before the first prisoner. I did so. The third prisoner was then directed by the first prisoner to lift up the slab. The cloth was removed, and the third prisoner raised two slabs of stone. While he was removing some dust, the detectives, about seven or eight, rushed into the room. The prisoners were arrested. Mr. Edginton came afterwards. A light was brought in. The second prisoner was asked if there was anything in the hole from which the slabs had been removed. He said "there may be." At Mr. Edginton's direction, he removed the dust and took out a copper vessel (a handa). The cover was removed by the second prisoner, and a living snake (a cobra) and several gilt coins were found in the vessel. I have reason to believe that all this was done by the prisoners to induce me to repose confidence in them, in order that they might obtain sums of money from me. The prisoners did not at any time, or up to this time, ask me for any money beforehand. I did not give them a rupee. I was asked by them to rent a bungalow, but I did not comply with their request. I only bought for them this piece of jaconet worth eight annas.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry and remanded the prisoners to jail. Mr. Ferguson, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the prisoners in the course of the day, and made an application to the Magistrate to get them bailed, which was refused.

GENERAL MACMURDO, in giving evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on municipal and parliamentary elections, suggested that soldiers when called out in aid of the civil power should be furnished with sticks instead of their usual weapons. It is true that a soldier armed with a loaded rifle can only meet an adversary by prodding or shooting at him. But troops ought never to be employed except in extreme cases; then, however, their action should be effectual. If the company of the 4th at Mold had been quarter-staves instead of rifles, the mob, two thousand strong, would probably have overwhelmed them, the prisoners would have been released, and the law set at defiance. It may be pleasant to think of a riotous crowd well cudgelled instead of being disciplined by promiscuous slaughter, but it would not be as satisfactory to learn that the soldiers had got the cudgelling.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE celebrated violinist, Joachim, during a winter residence in Northern Germany, was in the habit of watching the skaters on a fine piece of water beneath his windows, until one day it occurred to him to try the exercise himself. As he had never yet donned a pair of skates, he put himself into the hands of a man who provided skates and instructions in the art on the brink of the water, and was soon equipped and started on the ice, the master leading his pupil. Finding no difficulty in keeping his balance under these circumstances, Joachim felt sure he could go alone, desired his leader to leave him, and the next minute was sprawling on the ice on his back. "Aha!" said the teacher, triumphantly, as he raised his prostrate pupil, "you see it is not quite so easy as playing the fiddle?"

NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COORLAWALLA'S INSOLVENCY.

As we mentioned yesterday the petition of this insolvent—who had been committed for contempt of court—was called for hearing before Mr. Justice Westropp in the Insolvency Court on Monday.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the petitioner who he explained came up from custody under His Lordship's committal on the previous court day for contempt of court, and was opposed by Mr. Marriott. It had been stated by His Lordship that the committal only extended to an order made by Mr. Justice Tucker for amendment of the schedule; but no amendments had been made, and in the event of His Lordship hearing the case that day they would have to be made before the insolvent swore to the truth of his schedule. There were an enormous number of grounds of objection—there being several opposing creditors, and no less than twenty-one grounds having been filed by Hormusjee Shapoorjee Chota.

The Commissioner—Well, if there are a number it will be better for one to conduct the war.

Mr. Marriott stated that he appeared to oppose on behalf of the trustees of S. & N. Nanabhoy; and Messrs. Hormusjee Shapoorjee, Dhunjeebhoy Jewanjee, and Manockjee Dhunjeebhoy appeared in person.

The Commissioner—I suppose one of the principal grounds of opposition is vexatious litigation.

Mr. Marriott—Yes, my Lord; that will be one, and concealment of property another.

The Commissioner here said Mr. Marriott should look over the twenty-one grounds of objection and see if he could incorporate them in his opposition; and he then asked what Mr. Hormusjee wished—to have the petition dismissed or the insolvent punished?

Mr. Hormusjee—I wish to have the petition dismissed, for he has plenty of property concealed, and if the petition is dismissed I shall be able to get some of it.

The Commissioner—And the other creditors?

All—We want the petition dismissed.

The Commissioner—Mr. Marriott, what do you want?

Mr. Marriott—To proceed against insolvent under the penal section. One ground of opposition is such as cannot be disputed for a moment, for it is based on the result of the enquiry by Mr. Commissioner Tucker, and it seems to me to be unnecessary to go into that point. Your Lordship is aware that among the debts in the estate of the insolvent he included Dhunjeebhoy Jewanjee Dessai. He alleged that he was a debtor for Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 8,500, and also a debt of Rs. 11,000. The sum of Rs. 50,000 was described as a balance of purchase money of land, and the question was whether that Rs. 50,000 had been paid or not. Mr. Justice Tucker said that it had not been paid, and I apprehend the evidence taken before the learned Judge will be sufficient in this charge.

Mr. Macpherson—The learned Commissioner decided on the evidence before him in that case; but I submit that cannot be brought in as evidence in this case. It cannot be brought if it is the object to send the insolvent to prison on account of the mistaken entry.

The Commissioner—Mr. Marriott says the question was whether this money was obtained or not. Now if we find that the money was paid to the insolvent, and he did not enter it in his schedule, what then?

Mr. Macpherson—That would be concealment of property if it had been found in an enquiry under this Act. Insolvent entered him as a debtor, and Mr. Tucker found he should be entered as a creditor, and that may be a question of law; but surely the evidence in a civil suit cannot be imported into this criminal proceeding.

The Commissioner—And must the evidence be taken again?

Mr. Macpherson—I apprehend so.

The Commissioner—Will you give an authority that evidence once taken in this court is not evidence on all points as against the insolvent, he having been the party in that case? Do you mean to say I am to take it as expunged from the records of the court; and that on accomplishing the object for entering on the evidence, it must be all taken again? I should think that was rather strong doctrine. Every insolvent who comes here and asks his affairs to be investigated by the court is aware he is liable to the 50th section.

Mr. Macpherson—That investigation was not courted by the insolvent.

The Commissioner—I suppose it was not (a laugh); it was on the part of the creditors.

After some further discussion the Commissioner ruled that the evidence taken in the preliminary enquiry should be received in this investigation, but said it might be that he would hear further evidence on behalf of the insolvent.

The Commissioner—Of course you will have to give evidence as to the vexatious defence; for although I was the Judge who granted the order of attachment, my knowledge of it must not be imported into this case—you must understand that. There will be no difficulty about that, for it can be proved by the proceedings of the court, the affidavits of the insolvent, and the order of attachment being produced. The order of attachment is in itself evidence.

Mr. Macpherson—That is evidence for contempt of court, which is quite different from vexatious defence.

The Commissioner—Are you aware of the consequence of the attachment?

Mr. Macpherson—The insolvent absconded.

The Commissioner—He compromised the suit for a lakh next morning and bolted.

Mr. Macpherson—But that is evidence for contempt, which is very different from vexatious defence.

The Commissioner—Well, I will not discuss the matter just now, but I think the case goes a long way. I will hear everything you have to say upon the subject after I have read over the judgment of my learned brother Tucker.

The hearing of the case was ultimately adjourned to Monday next.

QUESTION AS TO FORFEITED SHARES.

ON Saturday a point of some importance was raised in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp. The Hon'ble Mr. White, Advocate General, and Mr. Green appeared for the Bombay Shipping and Landing Company to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue against the Bombay Shipping and Landing Company, requiring them to have the name of Narronbhai Lukhmidas restored on the register of shareholders of that Company as the holder of five shares. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee appeared for the applicant, and Mr. Pigot (instructed by Messrs. Rimington & Co.) watched the case on behalf of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

After some preliminary objections had been disposed of,

The Advocate General addressed the Court. He first read the affidavit of the applicant, which was in substance as follows:—"(1.) That I hold in my name share certificates under the common seal of the Bombay Shipping Company (Limited) for five shares. (2.) That I was absent from Bombay during the months of August and September 1866. (3.) That on my return to Bombay in the beginning of October 1866, I was informed that a call of Rs. 500 per share had been made by the Company. I thereupon sent the amount of calls, together with interest due on the said five shares, to the office of the Company for payment, but they refused to receive the same. (4.) That on the 4th October 1866 I, by a written letter, requested the Company to receive the amount of calls, together with interest due on the said five shares. (5.) That on the 5th October 1866 I received a letter from the secretaries of the Company, whereby the said Company, as I believe, declined to receive the calls, together with interest, due by me on the said five shares. That I have since mislaid the said letter and am unable to find it, although diligent search has been made for it. (7.) That the Company have struck out my name from the register of shareholders and refused to recognise me as shareholder of the said five shares, although I offered and still do offer to pay to the Company the amount of calls and interest due thereon by me on the said five shares." Mr. White characterised this affidavit as unfair and disingenuous, as it ignored all the circumstances under which the applicant's title to the shares ceased, and ignored also the fact of the forfeiture. It suggested an arbitrary refusal on the part of the Company to take the calls, and an arbitrary erasure of the name, but it did not say when the name was struck out or why. Now the affidavit of Mr. James Ranken, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., of Bombay, secretaries and treasurers of the Company, was as follows:—"First—A call of Rs. 500 per share on all the shares in the above Company was made on the 10th August 1866, and duly advertised in the English and native public newspapers in Bombay on the following day, and by the said notice the call was made payable on before Monday the 3rd September 1866, after which date it was notified that interest would be charged thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. A like notice was, as I verily believe, also addressed and sent to each shareholder in the said Company at their registered place of abode. Second—On the sixth day of September 1866 an advertisement was published in the newspapers in Bombay, dated the 5th of the same month, giving notice to the shareholders, that in default of payment of the said call, with interest, on or before the 20th September 1866, at the office of Messrs Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., the shares in respect of which such call should remain unpaid would be liable to be forfeited. Third—That the call so due on the five shares standing in the name of the said Narronbhai Lukhmidas was not paid. A notice dated the 5th September 1866 was addressed and sent to each of the shareholders of the Company at their respective places of abode, giving them notice that unless the call due was paid at the offices of the said Company on or before the 20th September 1866, the shares upon which such call was due would be liable to be forfeited; and such notice was duly sent to the registered place of abode of the said Narronbhai Lukhmidas on or about the date aforesaid, and before the shares were forfeited. Fourth—That the said call due on the shares so standing in the name of Narronbhai Lukhmidas was not paid, and the shares were, by special resolution of the directors of the Company passed at a meeting held on the 26th September 1866, forfeited for the benefit of the Company, under and by virtue of the powers vested in the directors under Sections 16, 17, 18, and 19 of Table B. annexed to Act XIX. of 1867, under which Act the Company was registered, which apply to and form part of the regulations for the management of the said Company. Fifth—A notice was on the 28th September 1866 duly advertised in the public papers of Bombay, dated the 27th September, giving notice that among other shares of the Company, the said five shares, numbered 264, 245, 246, 256, and 369 (applicant's) had been forfeited for non-payment of calls. Sixth—It is true that on the 5th day of October 1866 the applicant did address a letter to the directors of the Company asking them to receive the call due on the shares. I believe that a reply to the last mentioned letter was addressed to the applicant, and I say that the said secretaries and treasurers did write a further letter to the applicant, bearing date 17th October 1866, refusing to re-allot the shares. Seventh—I say further that, as I verily believe, no further application or attempt of any kind has been made by the applicant from the date last mentioned up to the date of the application to this Court on the 14th June instant for the rule *nisi* granted herein, to induce the directors of the said Company to receive the calls, or to question their right to proceed to a forfeiture of the shares. Eighth—I say that three annual general meetings of the said Company have been convened and held since the date of the forfeiture of the said shares, of which due notice appeared in the English and native newspapers in Bombay, and after each of the said meetings a corrected list of the shareholders of the said Company, as required by law, has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, in none of which lists, as I verily believe, did, or does, the name of the applicant appear as a shareholder in the said Company. Ninth—I further say that since the date of the forfeiture of the said shares, about 500 shares out of the 794 shares still in existence of the Company have changed hands and been transferred from the names of the persons who then held them to the names of the other persons. Tenth—I have annexed a memo. showing the fluctuations in the market price of the shares from the 5th September 1866 up to the 31st March 1869. Eleventh—I say that on the 10th June 1867 a distribution of Rs. 400 per share was declared and paid to all the registered shareholders of the Company. That on the 14th of April 1868 a like distribution of Rs. 350 per share was declared and paid by the said Company, and on the same date last aforesaid a dividend of Rs. 250 per share was likewise declared and paid on all the existing shares of the Company. On the 1st March last a distribution of Rs. 700 per share, and on the 15th of May last a like distribution of Rs. 150 per share, and a dividend of Rs. 350 on all the existing shares of the Company were declared and paid in manner aforesaid, amounting in all to Rs. 2,200 per share on all the existing shares of Company. Twelfth—The respective distributions and payment of dividends mentioned in the last paragraph were all, as I verily believe, duly advertized in the English and native newspapers in Bombay, and were matters of public notoriety, and the value of the shares appeared in the usual daily lists of prices of joint stock shares in the daily newspapers of Bombay. Thirteenth—The applicant is a merchant of good position, having a shop or place of business in the native town in Bombay. Fourteenth—The said Narronbhai has never made any demand for payment to him for any part of the said distributions and dividends, or either of them, nor has he taken any proceedings to enforce such payment to him, although he must in the ordinary course of things have been made aware that such distributions and dividends respectively had been declared and paid." The Advocate General in reference to this affidavit showed that the shares were of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 each, Rs. 3,000 of which had been paid up when the call of Rs. 500 per share was made on the 10th August 1866. The secretaries and treasurers had written to the applicant, informing him that in the opinion of the directors the excuse he brought forward for the non-payment of the call was not sufficiently strong to warrant the directors requesting the Company to re-allot the five shares. The use of the word "re-allot" here showed at once that the shares had been forfeited, and the directors said they "could not ask the Company" to re-allot them, so that after the forfeiture a meeting of the Company would have been necessary. From the 7th October 1865 until the application for this rule *nisi* in June last—nearly two years and eight months—no further application was made by Narronbhai to the directors, and no steps were taken by him, there was no disputing on his part of the right of the directors to forfeit the shares, and no dispute as to the service of the notice.

His Lordship asked whether the applicant had filed any further affidavit accounting for his delay?

The Advocate General replied that he had not—the applicant's further affidavit only said he believed no notice was served.

His Lordship remarked that it was very clear that on the 5th October 1866 at all events the applicant knew he had a call to pay.

The Advocate General said the objection that the applicant was too late held good, no matter what case be made as to the notice. On the 5th September 1866 the market value of the shares was only Rs. 345 (*ex* call) ditto with call, Rs. 845. On the 31st March last, the price was Rs. 2,900. No further calls were made or paid since 1866. In all Rs. 3,500 per share had been paid. On the 10th June 1867 there was a distribution to the shareholders of Rs. 400 per share in the nature of a return of capital, and in all Rs. 2,200 had been returned, so that if the applicant was entitled to succeed he would be entitled to all that on the five shares, and yet at the time when the last call was made the amount depended on the number of the existing shareholders. The applicant was a respectable merchant, but he objected to that designation and said he was a moonim. In 1866, when the call of Rs. 500 was made, he did not know how the liquidation would go on; Rs. 2,000 per share might have had to be called up. In his letter to the secretaries and treasurers, dated 4th October 1866, the applicant said nothing about not having received due notice of the call, he only said that the call "remains unpaid." The learned counse said this was an application for a *mandamus*, to obtain which the applicant must show that he had no other remedy, and that he came in time; and he then remarked on the difference in the practice here and in England, and observed that here they had mandamuses, but with all the rusty machinery of the time of Queen Anne or George I. The applicant had another remedy, which was by way of an equity suit, when he could have contested what had been done by *viva voce* evidence. There was no case for a *mandamus* under the old system from a case like this, which was not of public interest. The Court insisted on reasonable time, for if a long time elasped injustice might be done.

His Lordship said another objection was that it might be next to impossible, after a long time, to find the persons that served the notices, especially in a place where the population was the most fluctuating in the world. One of the grounds of the Court, in deciding in favour of the compromise of a winding up, was because of the fluctuating character of the population and of the extreme difficulty of catching contributories after two years.

His Lordship remarked that it was clear that this might have been an equity suit.

The Advocate General quoted a case (*Hart* vs. *Clerk De Gez*, M. and G. 232) argued before Lord Justices Turner and Knight Bruce, in which the parties were held not to be too late; but he showed that there were peculiar circumstances in that case, which greatly distinguished it from the present one.

Mr. Green followed, citing *Bushe* vs. *Beavan*, 32 *Law J.*, Exchg. 54, June 1862, which went to show that if there was any other remedy, a mandamus would not lie, even under the Common Law procedure Act, just as in an old case of prerogative writ. The very reason of proceeding by mandamus was that formerly no other remedy lay at common law. Here, however, the application might be under the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, or a suit might have been filed. If there was a sufficient remedy in the Court, the Court would not grant an extraordinary remedy like a mandamus; besides if the Court granted a mandamus in the terms asked for, that would have undecided the question as to the applicant's right to past distributions, so that a suit or proceeding would still be necessary.

Serjeant Atkinson in replying said he must answer two questions satisfactorily, or he would be out of Court; firstly, that a mandamus did not lie where there was another remedy; and, secondly, that the applicant was too late. As to the first, a mandamus and an action at law were concurrent remedies. The writ which applicant asked for was a statutory writ, not a prerogative writ; and on this he referred to *Hodges on Railways*, p. 110, and under head of mandamus. As to the second question, the authorities cited by the other side as to time were not applicable.

After a lengthy reply on the authorities and some argument, His Lordship reserved judgment.

WEATHER REPORTS.

COCHIN, 6th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-westerly, thermometer 82, barometer 29·996, sky cumulus.

CANNANORE, 6th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 29·960, rain 1 in. 35 cents.

CARWAR, 6th, 9 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west south-westerly, thermometer 82, barometer 29·98, rain 5 cents.

MANGALORE, 6th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west by south-west, thermometer 83·25, rain 40 cents.

VINGORLA, 6th, 10 A.M.—Weather partially cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 85, rain 1 inch 31 cents.

KOLAPORE, 6th, 12 NOON.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 82.

TUTICORIN, 6th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·84.

PAUMBEN, 6th, 12 NOON.—Weather hot, wind calm thermometer 90, barometer 29·92.

BANK RETURN.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 29th June, compared with the return for the previous week, yields the following results:—

	LIABILITIES.			
Tsy. Balance at Hd. Office	Rs.	18,40,277	4	3 decrease.
" Branches,	"	33,357	6	4 decrease.
Other Deposits	"	24,88,268	13	6 increase.
Bank Post Bills	"	1,41,052	9	1 increase.
	ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	33,856	6	0 decrease.
Loans on Govt. Securities	"	10,74,000	0	0 increase.
Accts. of Credit on do.	"	2,48,510	8	8 increase.
Mercantile Discounts	"	41,50,431	14	4 decrease.
Balances with other Banks	"	53,427	14	7 decrease.
Cash, &c., at Hd. Office	"	15,22,052	13	0 increase.
" Branches.	"	4,57,711	10	11 increase.

CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARY AND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

THE Governor-General has ruled in supersession of Government orders of the 31st January 1868 and 21st January 1869, which allowed Civil Servants to draw salary from the date of their arrival at Bombay, and travelling allowances from Bombay to whatever part of the country they might be stationed; that a covenanted Civil Servant shall be entitled to salary at the rate of Rs. 400 per mensem from the date on which he reports his arrival, either at the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or at any other station to which he may proceed direct by order of that Government, at his own request, and that he shall receive no travelling allowance unless he is subsequently transferred, in which case his travelling allowance will be regulated by the rules for the grant of travelling allowance to officers transferred from one station to another.

A LONDON ORIENTAL.

"WE have been furnished," says the *Jubbulpore Chronicle*, "with a printed copy of a letter addressed by Syed Abdoola to Sir Stafford Northcote, when he was Secretary of State for India, on the subject of Indian Civil Service examinations. The brochure, is however, too old to inflict our readers with a critique on it. The writer opens his letter by telling Sir Stafford that he is 'the fountain of political justice, free from local prejudices, of magnanimous feelings, and the representative of British humanity;' and winds up by saying, 'In 1856, I forewarned the Earl of Albemarle of the Indian Mutiny of which his lordship gave notice in the House of Lords; but it was disregarded.' Syed Abdoolla is a son of a former tuhseeldar of Jubbulpore, late a pensioner in Oude and who deceased a couple of years back. He once bid high for a Professorship of Persian, but lost; and is now engaged in teaching the language to private pupils in London. We have no doubt he will do better at that work than in writing letters to Secretaries of State. We believe he has an English wife."

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

"IT is rumoured," says the *Indian Daily News*, "and we have reason to believe the report, though we do not vouch for its correctness, that the Government has in contemplation the purchase of a number of steamers for public service, should the Home Government approve of the proposal. Several minutes are also said to have been recorded by the 'authorities' on the subject. Should the report turn out to be correct, we can hardly understand why Government in 1864 disposed of about 13 or 14 steamers on the score of economy, and then in 1869 it should be found necessary to purchase as many vessels. Probably the enormous expenditure, incurred on account of Military Transports during the late Abyssinian Expedition, has opened the eyes of the local Government to the necessity of retaining a number of vessels for the exigencies of the State. At all events, one would like an explanation of this activity of the market."

AN OFFICERS' GRIEVANCE.

THE *Englishman* mentions what seems a grievance suffered by officers quartered in Fort William. It appears that the authorities, not content with retrenching the Presidency house rent allowance of an officer when he may be assigned quarters in the fort, go to an extreme length and charge him house rent, which in this case is a clear charge against his pay. Take the case of two captains on Staff Corps' allowances at the Presidency. They are supposed to draw pay Rs. 374, and house-rent Rs. 75. This pay would be drawn by an officer living at Spence's Hotel. But if he were assigned quarters worth Rs. 40 per month in the fort he would lose the Rs. 75 Presidency allowance for rent, and the Rs. 40 would be a charge on his pay of Rs. 374 per month. "The injustice of this," remarks our contemporary, "is too apparent to need comment. It only requires to be brought to the notice of the authorities to be remedied."

BLACK MAIL.

THE supplement to the British Burmah Gazette contains two interesting reports from Major McMahon, Deputy Commissioner of the Toungoo District, of visits paid by him to the tribes of Tsaukoo and Gekkhoo Karens for the two-fold purpose of stopping the practice amongst these tribes of levying black mail on all travellers through their country, and of ultimately opening up a good and safe road for traffic between British Burmah and the Karennee and Shan States. The custom of demanding tolls on laden coolies and cattle has existed for years amongst the Poankoos, and was formerly confined within reasonable limits, but these demands have of late years increased to an alarming extent, and have often been enforced by violence. At last the tribes made a raid upon a herd of cattle belonging to some Karennee traders, who reported the matter to the Deputy Commissioner, and the chiefs promised to restore half the value of the stolen cattle on his representations. This, however, they never did, and consequently the Deputy Commissioner proceeded to have an interview with the chiefs accompanied by two Italian missionaries, who have established a station amongst the tribes. The principal chiefs assembled in solemn conclave with the Deputy Commissioner, when a sudden stop was put to all business by a hound giving tongue in the jungle. Immediately all the younger chiefs seized their arms and went in pursuit of the game, leaving the Commissioner and a few old men alone. Shortly afterwards they returned with a wild pig, but would do no more

DALS FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT.

THE following Royal Warrant has been promulgated:—

Whereas we deem it expedient that the conditions prescribed by article 769 of our Royal Warrant of 3rd February, 1866, that no soldier who shall ever have been convicted by court-martial shall be eligible for a gratuity and medal for long service and good conduct, shall be relaxed in certain cases of non-commissioned officers reduced to the ranks;

Our will and pleasure is that a non-commissioned officer convicted by court-martial and reduced to the ranks for any other offence than those specified in the 81st and 168th Article of War (1869), shall be relieved from the consequences of such conviction as affecting his claim to be recommended by our Commander-in-Chief for the gratuity and medal, after a probation of five years' continuous good conduct from date of reduction.

Given at our Court at Osborne, this 1st day of May, 1869, in the thirty-second year of our reign.—By Her Majesty's command, EDWARD CARDWELL.

POSSIBLE EUROPEAN WAR.

IN Paris the question of a possible war has again been revived, and all military movements [are anxiously watched. The other day it was considered suspicious that the Government should have ordered railway drill; but the Government explains that a new drill has been considered necessary, and that a change in the system of conveying men by rail no more means war "than a pibroch means a bagpipe, or a duet a fiddle." However, one order has been given at the various stations which our authorities might do well to imitate. The directors of the great companies have received intimations that the Government requires that they shall provide themselves with 60,000 planks, of such shape that, at a moment's notice, they can be fitted into luggage vans and trucks, and serve as seats for troops going by rail. The Garde Mobile is being called out in Paris; at least, the conscripts who are to serve their time in that force have been invited by Marshal Canrobert to apply for their uniforms on the 7th inst., and drilling schools have already been opened for such embryo heroes as may desire to take time by the forelock and commence the goose-step forthwith. Difficulties are experienced in organising the Mobile in the capital, owing to change of residence which the demolitions of M. Hausmann has rendered frequent, and there is a certain disinclination to aid the authorities. The French papers have no idea of losing sight of Count Bismarck, and every step taken by that diplomatist is recorded in due form. The latest item published with the view of keeping alive the animosity between France and Prussia relates to the signing of the military convention between Hesse and Baden and the Northern Confederation. It is said that, besides this convention, Prussia is gradually obtaining possession of the railways leading beyond the Maine, and, as is well known, the French Cabinet, or the French Emperor, has given it clearly to be understood that the passage of that river will be considered a *casus belli*.—*Army and Navy Gazette, June 5.*

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS PREMATURELY DISCHARGED.

THE following is the text of the Royal Warrant upon this subject:—

Whereas it has been represented to us that it is expedient that soldiers, who, on account of their second period of limited engagement being about to expire, or on account of medical disability, are not permitted to proceed to or with their regiments on foreign service be granted their discharge from our Army; and whereas, by our Royal Warrant of 23rd July, 1864, no rate of permanent pension is assigned to soldiers discharged at their own request, or for the public service, except such soldiers shall have served the full term of twenty-one years in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, or Infantry, or twenty-four years in the Cavalry.

Our will and pleasure is that soldiers discharged under the circumstances aforesaid, or on reduction of establishment—being Europeans, and serving as gunners, drivers, sappers, or privates—who, at the discretion of our Secretary of State, with the concurrence of our Commander-in-Chief, may be brought forward for discharge under the circumstances aforesaid, shall receive permanent pensions as follows, in addition to good-conduct pay under the regulations laid down in our Royal Warrant of 23rd July, 1864:—

A.—Cavalry soldiers serving under the Army Service Act, 1847, or enlisted previously: After 23 years' service, 7¼d. a-day; after 22 years' service, 7d. a-day; after 21 years' service, 6¼d. a-day; after 20 years' service, 6d. a-day.

B.—Cavalry soldiers re-engaged for twenty-one years under the Army Enlistment Act, 1867, and all soldiers of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Infantry corps: After 21 years' service, 8d. a day; after 20 years' service, 7¼d. a day; after 19 years' service, 7d. a day; after 18 years' service, 6¼d. a day.

Non-commissioned officers, and other soldiers ranking as such, shall receive, in addition to the foregoing rates, the increased pensions laid down for non-commissioned officers in Article 9 of our said Royal Warrant of 23rd July, 1864.

Given at our Court at Osborne, this 1st day of May, 1869, in the 32nd year of our reign.—By Her Majesty's command, EDWARD CARDWELL.

LOUIS BLANC.

LOUIS BLANC is, perhaps, the only revolutionary exile who in my time has been everywhere and permanently popular in London society. The fate of a political exile in a place like London usually is to be a lion among one clique, and a *bête noir* in another. But Louis Blanc has been accepted and welcomed everywhere, although he has never compromised or concealed one iota of his political opinions. I think one explanation, and, perhaps, the explanation of this somewhat remarkable phenomenon, is to be found in the fact that Louis Blanc never for an hour played the part of a conspirator. He seems to have honourably construed his place in English society to be that of one to whom a shelter had been given, and who was bound not to make any use of that shelter which could embarrass his host. In London he ceased to be an active politician. He refused to exhibit himself *en victime*. He appealed to no public pity. He made no parade of defeat and exile. He went to work steadily as a literary man, and he had the courage to be poor. When he appeared in public it was simply as a literary lecturer. He was not very successful in that capacity. At least, he was not what the secretary of a lyceum would call a success. He gave a series of lectures on certain phases of society in Paris before the great Revolution, and they were attended by all the best literary men in London, who were, I think, unanimous in their admiration of the power, the eloquence, the brilliancy which these pictures of a ghastly past displayed. But the general public cared nothing about the salons where wit, and levity, and wickedness prepared the way for revolution; and I heard Louis Blanc pour out an *apologia* (I don't mean an apology) for Jean Jacques Rousseau, in language of noble eloquence, and with dramatic effect worthy of a great orator, in a small lecture room, of which three-fourths of the space was empty. Since that time he has delivered lectures at the request of mechanics' institutes and such societies; but he has not essayed a course of lectures on his own account. Everyone knows him; everyone likes him; everyone admires his manly modest character, and his uncompromising Republicanism. Lately he has lived more in Brighton than in London; but wherever in England he happens to be he lives always as a simple citizen: has never been raved about like Kossuth, or denounced like Mazini; and has occupied himself wholly with his historical labours and his letters to a Paris newspaper.—*Justin M'Carthy, in (New York) Galaxy.*

TAILORS AND BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

THE combination of pure love of freedom and of patriotic struggles all over the world with outfitting and clothing is not an uncommon spectacle now-a-days. Tailoring and blockade-running seem incongruous operations, but when a great firm engages in clothing a legion of patriots it may easily extend its work to regenerating a nation. Messrs. Isaacs, whose name is just now prominently before the world in connection with the Tornado case, are pretty well known in their smaller line of work to many officers in and out of the Army. There was a bold captain of the name, if not of the firm, who exhibited his prowess in a very remarkable way on the person of no less a one than Garibaldi himself in the midst of his hosts, and many heroes have sweated, marched, fought, and bled, and ran away in Isaacs' tunics and Isaacs' shirts. So may it be. But, for all that, we have no right to be called on to go to war for Isaacs and Co. Mr. Forbes Campbell—who, if we mistake not, was the plaintiff in a very singular suit against an Egyptian prince for the recovery of some enormous sum of money, in which his evidence respecting various vast capitalists was not received with all confidence by the jury—associated in some way with Messrs. Isaacs and Co., and calling himself "agent for the crew of the Tornado," had the insolence the other day to designate in a letter to the *Times* a brave and honourable officer of Her Majesty's Navy, now chief of the Egyptian Naval Instruction School, as "an approver." Captain M'Killop probably cares very little what Mr. Forbes Campbell styles him, and must know very well that it is of no consequence to his public character or professional reputation. He acted, as the leading journal states, in an honourable and praiseworthy manner in averting trouble between the two countries as far as he could, and was, no doubt, glad to get rid of his association with the "elegant extracts" of marine plants provided for him by Messrs. Isaacs and Co. We have had quite trouble enough on our hands with Alabamas and Tornados to make us very chary of extending aid or sympathy to any one engaged in patriotic privateering and cent. per cent. blockade-running. From the very outset, years ago, we, in this journal, pointed out to naval officers the danger they incurred of getting themselves and the country into hot water by embarking on these speculative operations. We pointed out the danger to Great Britain from the precedents which might be established against her by the conduct of her own merchants. With every desire to maintain the rights of all British subjects, and to insist on equity and justice on the part of Spain as of any other Power, it would not break our hearts, nor would it do any harm to any one healthy interest in the country, if Messrs. Isaacs and Co. and Mr. Forbes Campbell "lost the suit."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ENGLISH CHARITY, AND THE DEDUCTIONS THEREFROM.

THERE is something very much amiss in our English way of being charitable. That we are a generous and benevolent people is beyond doubt, but it takes a great deal of working of expensive machinery to connect the disposition with its object. We have before us a copy of the *Peterborough Times*, containing an account of an appeal made in the Cathedral of that city on the First Sunday after Trinity. Two clergymen, the writer states, were brought down from London to preach on behalf of that excellent work, the Curates' Augmentation Fund. The Bishop himself, one of the most eloquent preachers in the Church, was there, so was the Dean, so too was the Canon in residence, but only as hearers, and the collection we are told only amounted to £11. The writer who supplies these facts also gives a calculation that "after paying the salary of the 'organising secretary,' the travelling and other expenses of the preachers, and the cost of printing and advertising, the magnificent sum of one solitary six-pence remained for the working clergy of Great Britain." We will not stay to scrutinise this sixpence or ask whether it is a rhetorical or actual sum; but looking at the amount said to have been collected in the capital of the diocese, we cannot but acknowledge a great disproportion between means and ends. Whether this is the fault of the society or of those to whom the appeal was made we have no means of ascertaining.—*Daily News.*

THE STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE present strength of the French Army is thus officially set down in an article published by a Government organ in Paris:—"The French army, besides non-combatants, such as staff, commissariat, gendarmerie, &c., &c., is composed of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. The infantry is composed of 100 regiments of three battalions and a depot, twenty battalions of Chasseurs a Pied, three regiments of Zouaves of three battalions, three battalions of African Light Infantry, a foreign regiment, three regiments of Algerian Sharpshooters of four battalions; total, 348 battalions. Since the 1st April last the average effective of each battalion is 600 fighting men ready to go campaigning, that is to say, 208,000 foot soldiers, speaking in round numbers. To this force must be added the Imperial Guard, consisting of twelve battalions of Voltigeurs, nine of Grenadiers, two of Zouaves, and one of Foot Chasseurs. The gendarmerie of the Guard, Garde de Paris, and firemen are omitted from this list, being intended for service in the interior. These twenty-four battalions of *élite* are 15,000 men strong. The French infantry is, therefore, composed of 372 battalions, representing a force of 223,000 fighting men. The cavalry comprises ten regiments of cuirassiers, twelve of dragoons, and eight of lancers, of five squadrons each; twelve regiments of chasseurs, eight of hussars, four of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and three of spahis, of six squadrons, and six regiments, of the Imperial Guard of six squadrons—total, 348 squadrons of 120 horses or 42,000 combatants. The artillery is formed of fifteen mounted regiments of twelve batteries, four regiments of Horse Artillery of eight batteries, two regiments of the Imperial Guard of six batteries, and a pontoon regiment—total, 224 batteries of 200 men per battery, that is to say, 44,000 combatants. The Engineers consist of three regiments, which represent an invariable effective of 9,000 men. Thus the French Army, on a peace footing, such as it is to-day, has 223,000 foot soldiers, 42,000 troopers, 44,000 gunners, and 9,000 engineers, or about 320,000 men ready to commence a campaign without the service in the interior being interfered with, and without taking into consideration the staff Military Train, &c., &c. The battalion being on a peace footing, are now only 600 strong, but by falling back upon the reserve, they might be easily raised to 1,000 men, and the squadrons increased from 120 to 150 horses, and this by simply calling up old soldiers who have passed a portion of their time in the active army, and are completing it in the reserve. This measure would produce 100,000 men; so it will be seen that reckoning all arms, France could send into the field 500,000 men to commence operations abroad. The army of reserve, by means of the telegraph, railway, and gendarmerie, could be amalgamated with the active army on eight days' notice." The concluding assertion shows how utterly preposterous it is to require France, as a gage of peace, to reduce her effective by sending men on furlough.—*Army and Navy Gazette, June 5.*

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

THE fatal riot at Mold, and the grotesque proceedings of the coroner, who, by the way, appears to be intended to show that when Justice Shallow is elected by the freeholders he is quite as much Justice Shallow as when he is appointed by the Crown, have more or less revived the interest of the question which has been so often asked as to the right of soldiers to fire upon mobs. The principles which govern the subject are perfectly plain, and have often been stated, but we may as well state them once more, as from want of attention or clearheadedness they are continually misunderstood.

The first principle is that a soldier is under two sets of laws, which are distinct though connected, and each set of laws imposes upon him a distinct set of rights and duties. In the first place, though a soldier, he does not cease to be a citizen, and he is subject to all the rights and duties of other citizens. In the second place, he is subject to the provisions of martial, or, as it has lately been called, military law, as regulated by the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War. By bearing this distinction in mind all questions as to his duties with respect to mobs may readily be solved.

As a private citizen he has a right to arrest all persons actually committing a felony, and to use alone, or in combination with others, whatever force may be reasonably necessary for that purpose, even if it extends to putting to death the person committing the felony. He may also use the same means for the purpose of keeping the peace where it cannot otherwise be kept, or for the purpose of protecting his own person against grievous bodily injury. Moreover, if required to use force for these purposes by a magistrate, it becomes his legal duty to do so; and he would commit a misdemeanour at common law if he neglected or refused to do so. If, therefore, soldiers are present when a forcible crime amounting to felony, such as burning or pulling down houses, &c., is being committed, or when a breach of the peace takes place not serious enough to justify the use of deadly weapons for its suppression. An officer orders his men to fire. A. fires and kills a man, and is tried before a court-martial for disobedience to orders. What ought to be the result? A., who is tried at the assizes, proves the breach of the peace, the order, and the fact that he was a soldier. The judge, we apprehend, would tell the jury that if he in good faith believed that he was acting in obedience to an order which a man acquainted with the law might, upon reasonable grounds, have supposed to be lawful in fact, he ought to be acquitted on the ground of the absence of any intent which the law would describe as malicious. Now, if there clearly was a disturbance of the extent of which he could not judge, and if his officer gave him orders to fire, the inference that he acted in good faith in obeying would be all but irresistible. Whether the officer was in good faith or not would be a similar question, and would depend upon the extent of the disturbance, his opportunities of observation, &c. Now turn to the trial of B. before a court-martial for disobeying orders. We apprehend that here the question would be substantially the same—namely, whether the order was disobeyed in good faith and upon a reasonable belief in its illegality or not. A court-martial would probably be very hard of faith upon such a subject; but this does not affect the principle. We do not profess to offer a very confident opinion on the question whether disobedience to an order illegal in fact, but supposed to be legal by the person who disobeyed it, would amount to a military crime; but we should be inclined to think it would if the illegality were latent. On active service a person recognized as and supposed to be a captain orders a private on some dangerous service. The private, obviously from sheer cowardice, refuses to obey. It appears that the captain's commission was void. We do not pretend to say whether this would be a military offence. It is, however, clear that by not firing on a mob where no necessity for firing exists, a soldier commits no civil crime, whatever orders he may have received.

All the difficulties by which this matter has been surrounded are readily solved by the application of the two principles that soldiers live under a double law, and that there is a great difference between facts which are evidence to go to a jury of an innocent intention, and facts which amount in themselves to a justification of the matter under consideration.—*Pall Mall Gazette*

CLERICAL DENUNCIATIONS OF ROUND DANCING.

THE Roman Catholic Bishops assembled at Baltimore have united to denounce "round dancing." The venerable dignitaries point out that the most shocking characteristic of these dances is the fact that many "young persons" join in them, "thinking them harmless." Surely that is better than participation with what the Bishops would call "guilty knowledge." This certainly is not the first time by many centuries that priests and preachers of all creeds have denounced innocent amusements; and yet the world goes on not much altered for the better. Whether such excess of zeal does harm or not, it is, of course, hard to say. Young people, sinless in thought and act, find "religion" painfully separated from all that is natural and joyous in their lives; and if there are some who renounce gaiety at the bidding of the Church, there are, *en revanche*, others who, driven to make the choice, renounce the severities of the Church, and cling all the more to "the world." The Bishops have on their side many eminent authorities not all divine. For instance, Lord Byron satirized the waltz, then a novelty, for improprieties not uncongenial to the spirit of his day. Again, all Orientals look with astonishment on English ladies dancing, and wonder why they do not leave labour of that kind to their servants. We also find at home that the people who are most shocked at the social licence which exhibits the undressed shoulders of a girl at a ball are middle-aged cynics—men of the world who "know everything." Thus we have the practical paradox that the sinners are mainly young women of stainless lives, and the saints—"on this occasion only"—men like Lord Byron, like the Oriental lords of large seraglios, and like the men about town who blush at the offences of youth. If, also, in imitation of the rather inconclusive statistics of criminals occasionally sent forth, we separated the offenders of the United Kingdom into "people who know how to dance" and "people who do not," we suspect that dancing would not be found forming the usual path to larceny, forgery, burglary, murder, and other crimes. We should occasionally discover that some, at least, of our social crimes were committed by those whom many advertisements describe as "adults who have not learned to dance."—*Daily Telegraph.*

A HOME ON THE ROLLING DEEP.

"A HOME on the rolling deep" will soon be within the reach of "the million," if some American inventors speak the truth—and whoever heard that any American or any inventor went beyond the plain unvarnished fact? The new invention enables a man or a woman to "maintain a perpendicular position and a perfect equilibrium" in the water, and to live thus even in mid-ocean "for a period of eight days." This is done by cork jackets, an indiarubber overcoat, and "a tin case shaped like a buoy." The case is in two compartments: the upper division contains a supply of biscuits, a flask of brandy, a revolver, Bengal lights, Roman candles, Liebig's sausages, newspapers, and cigars. The lower compartment contains six quarts of water. What more can anybody want? By jumping overboard, thus secured and surrounded, "a life on the ocean wave" will be as delightful as even amateur singers of the old-fashioned song asserted it was; and, even if compelled to feast on Liebig for eight days, the tedious interval can be lightened by the perusal of a good newspaper—what nobler occupation? and the slow consumption of the cigars. While he was about it, the inventor might have added a "Webster's Dictionary unabridged:" its volume and variety supply a library in itself. If this apparatus become popular, we shall have "Eight Days in the Atlantic" extensively advertised, and in the year 2869 we may have a demand for the lodger franchise from a large floating population—not "among us" but "of us," and cruising habitually around our shores. But the beauties and benefits of this system do not end with life. We are told that, "if a shipwrecked person should fail to be rescued before the end of the eight days, he has the consolation, when dying, of knowing that his body cannot sink; that his will, papers, and jewelry are safe; and that his friends will know how he quitted the world." Fifty thousand suits are now in process of manufacture, and they can be supplied for a few pounds each. Then "why drown," when you can be saved at such a reasonable rate? A ship's crew and passengers walking the waters for eight days with weights at their shoes to keep them upright, and exchanging cigars and papers as the wild waves allowed approach, would be a pretty sight; and in that case, *Qui vivra verra*. Considering this new "war" between man's art and nature's forces, we should be inclined to hesitate and "declare neutrality" until we had made up our mind; but, as Mr. Sumner considers "declarations of neutrality" odious and abominable, we hasten to affirm that this American invention is perfect, practical, magnificent, superb; and that no Englishman should be without it. If this do not quite satisfy Mr. Sumner, we are willing to write anything else that he may consider adequate to the occasion.—*Daily Telegraph.*

NOTICES.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,

ABERDEEN,

Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Extract, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Relishes, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,

which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

HEAL and SONS.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,

for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY

BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.

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Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

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Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Cast Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.—Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, and restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clean, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the skin, and eradicates Redness, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for "Rowlands" articles, and beware of Spurious Imitations.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WILKINSON'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D.,

Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever seen, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN,

Mr. Menist. Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and I therefore cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 25, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefited my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,

Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Hyde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance. EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.

JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakspear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him. G. SHAKSPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours,

Mr. Menist. JAMES KELCEY.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.

March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.

March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the sight.

March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.

H. WATERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.

West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

FRANCIS W. ST. BARBE

Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before. J. W. SPENCER.

Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864.

'From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman. JOHN HARDING, Wesleyan Minister.

13 Crescent, Taunton, 11th August, 1864.

Mr. A. Menist, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

Should any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their own residence, on applying a day previous he will wait on them free of any consultation fee.

Address, ADELPHI HOTEL, Near the Byculla Railway Station Bombay

P.S.—Mr. M